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—HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.

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WILSON DECLARES WAR

NAVAL MILITIA, RESERVES, ARE CALLED TO COLORS

HOUSE BY VOTE OF 373 TO 50 BACKS SENATE IN PASSING WAR RESOLUTION; SCENE IS TENSE

(Associated Press Service by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—By a vote of 373 to 50, the house of representatives at 3 o'clock this morning, passed the senate resolution declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany.

Immediately following the announcement of the vote, President Wilson stated that he would sign the formal declaration of war just as soon as Vice President Marshall attached his signature to the resolution as passed in the senate.

The debate in the house began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and lasted continuously until 3 o'clock this morning, when the final rollcall was taken and the long threatened war with Germany was formally entered upon.

DEMOCRATS PLEAD WITH FLOOR LEADER
The debate was strenuous, but lacked the bitterness which had marked the proceedings in the senate on the day before. Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, floor leader of the Democrats, led the opposition to accepting the state of war with Germany.

He refused to be influenced by the pleadings of his friends and stated that he would oppose the administration in this even at the cost of his leadership.

MAJOR VOTES FOR WAR WITH TEUTONS
Representative Mann, who voted for the resolution on the rollcall, counseled the nation to remain patient, even under the affronts of Germany.

There were more than 90 speeches made, the majority in favor of the adoption of the declaration of war, but many against it.

McCullough of Ohio, Republican, late in the evening moved an amendment to the resolution that the military forces of the United States be not transported for service in the war to Europe except by the approval of congress, specifically voted.

As a further amendment, Britten of Illinois, Republican, moved that the use of the military forces in Europe, Asia or Africa be prohibited without the express approval of congress, unless such troops volunteered for such foreign service.

Both these amendments were voted down, the rollcalls showing that the resolution would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

At 8 o'clock Flood sought to obtain unanimous consent to close the debate, with the committee rising to present a favorable report on the adoption of the resolution, but there was opposition to this, in which Speaker Champ Clark joined.

The speaker stated that in so serious a matter there should be every opportunity afforded for a full and free discussion, with every member given an opportunity to speak who might so desire.

The debate then continued, lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning. By 2 o'clock more than 80 members had spoken.

The rollcall began at a quarter to three and it was soon apparent that the resolution would be adopted, only about one out of eight recording a negative vote.

Woman Member Votes "No"
Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, the sole woman representative, sat during the rollcall with bowed head and twice her name was called by the clerk without any answer. On the third call she stood up, sobbing.

"No matter what stand my country make take in this," she said, "I can not cast my vote for war." She supported herself against her desk, recording her vote as "No."

Those who voted against the resolution declaring a state of war with Germany on the rollcall in the house at Washington were: Almon of Alabama, Democrat; Britton of Illinois, Republican; Bacon of Michigan, Republican; Brown of Wisconsin, Republican; Burnett of Alabama, Democrat; Cary of Wisconsin, Republican; Church of California, Democrat; Connolly of Kansas, Democrat; Cooper of Wisconsin, Republican; Davis of Minnesota, Republican; Decker of Missouri, Democrat; Dillon of Washington, Democrat; Dillon of South Dakota, Republican; Dominick of South Carolina, Democrat; Each of Wisconsin, Republican; Frear of Wisconsin, Republican; Fuller of Illinois, Republican; Haugen of Iowa, Republican; Hayes of California, Republican;

GERMAN SHIPS IN U. S. PORTS SEIZED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Having learned his lesson Uncle Sam moved quickly yesterday, and immediately after the declaration of war officials in Boston, New London and elsewhere seized the German refugee ships before their crews had an opportunity to sink them or to further injure them, as they did following the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

The orders to seize the ships were sent out to take effect immediately after the passage of the resolution. Officials here, in speaking of the matter said that it was a "measure of safety," and added that the government has not yet reached any decision regarding the vessels, and that it is not known whether they will be taken over and paid for after the war, or held as legitimate prizes.

In New London, Conn., the Wilhelm was taken over by the authorities with no trouble, and in Boston, Mass., the great steamers "America," "Chittenden," "Wilkes" and "Kohn" Ockenfels were seized.

NO BREAK WITH OTHER CENTRAL POWERS AS YET

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The United States has no intention of severing relations with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, allies of Germany, unless those nations force such a step, as is regarded extremely likely.

This was learned from excellent authority last night; just prior to the formal declaration of war by the United States upon Germany.

It was also learned that the officials of the state department are confident that the governments at Constantinople, Sofia and Vienna will not be allowed to continue at peace with this country, if Germany can avoid such a thing. They are confident that the Kaiser's ministers in Berlin are prepared for the declaration of war by the United States and have already matured their plans for dragging Austria into an open break with America.

Turkey, of course will act as she is told to do by the Berlin authorities, Washington within a short time, while the attitude of Vienna is also believed to have been determined in Berlin for some time.

RED CROSS EQUIPPED TO HANDLE ARMY OF MILLION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The American Red Cross officials last night reported to President Wilson that the organization was prepared to meet the demands of war, with thousands of willing workers ready to respond to the first demand.

Hospital supplies for an army of a million men are either secured and held in reserve or have been ordered and are ready for delivery.

In addition to being prepared to assist in the hospitals and on the battlefields, the Red Cross has already raised a fund of ten million dollars to be distributed amongst those families of enlisted men who may be found in need.

NORWAY HEAVY LOSER IN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
LONDON, Eng., April 6.—One hundred and five Norwegian steamers were sunk by the Hun pirates during February and March, according to the official figures issued yesterday by Lloyd's.

The total of the tonnage belonging to this neutral nation thus destroyed by the submarine pirates amounts to 166,322 and sixty lives have been lost, while one hundred and twenty-two persons are missing. The total loss of Norwegian shipping since the outbreak of the war amounts to approximately 600,000 tons.

Major-General Zein, governor-general of Finland was arrested by the commander of the Baltic fleet on the order of the provisional government.

PRESIDENT ASKS AMERICANS TO SUPPORT WAR MEASURES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—President Wilson signed the war resolution at 1:11 o'clock today, making war with Germany an actuality.

All naval militia and reserves have been called to the colors.

The president also immediately signed a proclamation formally declaring a state of war between Germany and the United States and calling upon Americans to give support to all measures of the government.

WOMEN OF ENGLAND FEEL STRESS OF WAR; MET WITH WILLINGNESS

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Eng.—Wealthy and distinguished women of England are as cognizant of the sacrifices required of them in these days of stress as their poorer and less fortunate sisters. Hence they are forced to give up many pre-war temptations which make them want to buy things they should not in the interest of economy. This temptation lurks in motorcars and taxicabs, in books, flowers, theater parties, dresses—all the pleasant things of life every woman likes.

Anxious to find out the biggest wartime temptations of leading women, a local society reporter found them all giving up something for economy sake.

Mrs. John Robertson, formerly Maud Mosher, an American woman, the wife of the widely known parliamentarian said that music was her greatest temptation. "I want to hear good music," she said, "I can economize without much trouble in everything else. I miss a good concert, a recital or the opera more than anything else."

Vicentess Cowdry, wife of Count Cowdry, one of the foremost business men of England, said that her hospital work kept her so much occupied she did not have time to regret the luxuries of peace times. "I miss our horses most of all," she said. "We have given up all ours on account of the war. For the twelve motor cars we had before the war we have one now, but that means nothing. Only the loss of the horses counts."

Lady Swaythling, wife of Lord Swaythling, the banker, said: "My greatest temptation was to con-

sume a theater-going which I am passionately fond of, but I have given it up for the war. We do not forbid our children going out of their own volition, but we want them to realize that we have given it up because we think it wrong at this time, and to remember when they look back upon the war that we did our little share in trying to economize and giving up pleasures."

Mrs. Mary Gaunt, the author and explorer, who lives a little way out of London, says her greatest temptation is to come into town to visit friends. "I deny myself the pleasure," she said, "because it is extravagance and interruption to work, besides being unpatriotic in a way, since we are asked not to travel except when necessary."

Lady Muir Mackenzie, wife of the widely known lawyer, said: "My two temptations are lavish entertainment and looks. It is with difficulty that I adhere to a two-course luncheon or dinner. As for looks I always want to buy them to build up my library."

Wealthy Japanese capitalists among whom are some of the most prominent business men in Japan, have organized a company for the manufacture of egg products in Tsingtau, China.

A SOLDIER'S LOVE

I love the stars in Old Glory,
Yes, I love the Red, White and Blue.
I love the U. S. soldier boys,
Yes, the fighting boys that are true.
I love the call of the bugle
As it sounds for reveille
I love the dear old squad room,
For it is home, sweet home to me.

I love the commands of my officer,
Although they are rough and sharp;
They make sweet music in my ears,
They sound like an angel's harp.
I love our twenty-fifth infantry,
Although the boys are black.
I know they are fighting boys,
And no shells can drive them back.

I love our thirty-second infantry,
For I know the boys will fight.
I know they will stick to the Red, White and Blue,
And do the thing that is right.
I love the field artillery,
The boys with the powerful gun.
They will hold their ground like Stonewall Jackson,
For they are too proud to run.

I love, above all, our ninth ambulance company,
For they are the helpers of man.
They take the wounded from the battle field,
Among the bursting shells that destroy life and land.
Today is the second of April;
Congress has war in hand.
If congress says war, we are ready to go.
And fight for our beloved land.

(Written by Jack Smyrl of Ambulance Co. No. 9, Schofield Barracks, H. T.)

Honolulu War News In Brief at 9.30 a. m.

Sixty-six German crew members, taken from the refugee ships last night after the house passed the war resolution, are held at the U. S. immigration station today. They were taken there on direct orders from Washington to Inspector in Charge Halsey.

Five of the crew were released today—four Filipinos and a Chinese.

The Naval Militia of Hawaii is preparing for active service. Lieut. Cmdr. Stroud is aboard the U. S. S. St. Louis conferring with naval officers. Stroud has called for all members of the Naval Militia to meet tonight at 7:30 at the Bungalow, Capitol grounds.

Honolulu is not under martial law but the military provost guards are much in evidence and the police say that the situation is practically in the hands of the military.

One company of regulars is guarding the immigration station and is quartered there.

The military guard on the vacated German vessels was reduced this morning and the dock patrol taken off.

No move has been made to shift the German vessels from their present berths.

Here is an appeal "To the Boys in Khaki" from one of themselves, received by the Star-Bulletin this morning:

Today our country is entered in the greatest conflict ever known, and the date of our "Declaration of War" will go down in the world's history as one of the most if not the most important events of the twentieth century.

Today we, the trained men of the service, are called upon to form the backbone of our nation's greatest army, which will be raised with all possible speed.

This mass will be built around us and our nation will be all dependent upon us until this force can be trained and equipped, ready for the field.

Therefore, we men of our present standing army hold the destiny of the nation in our hands.

We are the greatest factor in this great move, and we must show the people of our commonwealth that the men of the army can do their share without a whimper.

Remember, we are fighting a nation and her allies who tread upon our flag, our pride, our honor, as though they were dust, trying to draw us into this conflict. Now let us show them that Old Glory was made to fly above all flags and that the true American Patriotism outshines them all, and that the men of the service deserve a place in our fellowmen's hearts. Let's make them proud of the Army they help support.

And boys, all of us will not return to our lovers and homes, but we die doing our duty to our country as she did to the universe in declaring war.

CLARENCE CHESTER.

No Trouble Here If Foreigners Orderly

General F. S. Strong, commander of the Hawaiian Department, had very little to say this morning except that he is glad the matter has been settled and everybody knows where the country stands.

In regard to the German residents here he said, "I do not believe that there will be any trouble, but if it does occur drastic methods of protecting property will be taken. Everyone, however, who behaves and attends to business will be given every consideration and fair treatment."

A 10 per cent wage increase for President Wilson, that she was an 15,000 shoe workers, effective May 1, 1917, was announced by the Brockton Manufacturers' Association of Brockton, Mass.

When starting a locomotive with a five times to one revolution of the driving wheel.